



THE IMPACT OF WOMEN'S DECISION MAKING TO LAKE THEIR FAMILIES TOWARDS THEIR SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN INDIA

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th December 2020 Accepted: 27 th December 2020 Published: 3 rd January 2021	Decision making is a vital process in the family, and it leads to execute the tasks in the family appropriately. The women in India, they have less authority to participate in the decision-making process rather than men due to the traditional Patriarchal family type existing in India. However, the less financial dependence urban educated employed women having more authority for deciding family matters, but the final determination that lies on the men only. And women have more decision making authority wherein men are physically disabled, mentally disorder conditions. Accordingly, Men need to recognize women potentiality for teaching them how to make decisions in complicated situations. Besides, Women must understand their "Self – actualization" when they participate in their family decision making. And it helps them to understand their potentiality to develop their problem-solving capacity in their family. The rural women in India they always depend on their husbands for their survival hood & safety and their participation in family decision making is very less than to the urban educated, employed women because of men dominancy. The existing laws in India need to be amended for guarantee to women for participating in family decision making. Trust each other amid husband & wife which lead to women take participating in family decision making for lane their families towards women self-actualization

Keywords: Decision making, Family, Potential, Self – Actualization, Women

1. INTRODUCTION

Women are an essential part of a family, and their position at the family establishes their progress level achieved by a family in the real term. It is commonly accepted that women's status in all societies' is subordinated to men. The key responsibilities of women in their family are "homemakers" and provide survival to their families. The traditional Hindu family is patriarchal; the eldest member of the male is head of the family making all decisions to his family. Women are in an inferior position and taking care of children, and they economically dependent on their husbands. Hence they never get the chance to gain an authority position in the hierarchy of their family. The changes in the socio-economic situation in India, which elaborate the prospect of women's education & employment And it allows them to presume their responsibilities of decision making at the family. The educated women in India nowadays in urban areas participate in family decision making because of their financial independence, and they have informal authority also. However, the degree of variance which occurs based on the women belonging to class, community, and case and religion. The mother in law of a family, who is the guardian, never allows her daughter in law to participate in family decision making.

Nevertheless, the employments of women outside their families lead to their consideration and minds of the eye. The self-actualization is not a rule, but it comes to women while participate and implementation of their decision making in their families. The situation that creates opportunities for women to learn everything within their families, the trial & error in/of decision making of women helps to understand their self-actualization, and it helps women guide their families to attain zenith goals in their life. In India, there is needed for a more constitutional lookout to women other than existing prominent articles in the Indian constitution, such as Articles 14, 15(1), 16, 38, 39, and 38. The section 498 A IPC (Indian penal code) which safeguard women against dowry harassment from their mother –in law and their family members even though it is widely misused, and it leads women they actively participate in the family decision.

2.METHODOLOGY

In this study, by empirical research through the qualitative method, the information collected when practiced as an advocate in Appellate courts, District Courts, and Family courts through an interrogation with clients. And, gathered different information from the various case laws for conducting family court cases. The additional data/information collected through keenly participated in various feminist seminars conducted by several colleges. By descriptive research, the various issues of women gathered while preparing to present multiple workshops through internet sources. The prolonged experience in the advocate profession helped to interact with various women clients, and guided to understand their psychology in their family decision making to write this manuscript. The other sources of information collected from various feminists' and internet sources. Observed families nearby helped to collect other information.

3.THE SOCIAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

"Study of the socio-cultural context is the best way to understand the issues of women's status in India, and Rig-Veda is the best source to understand the women's status, which was parallel to men in all aspects. (Rig-Veda, (verses 7, 9).

And the "Atharveda" replicated that the unmarried women / Maidens trained through Bramachrya, which is called the studentship discipline life and it helped to fit for married life i.e., "Grihastha ashram" and The Upanishad also expressed the men and woman were equal participation of. There are no sources in the current document Knowledge (The Yajurveda (VIII.1).

Besides With her husband wife expressed Vedic mantras in religious ceremonies; it mentions in The "Grihya-sutras" (The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (V1, 4, 17)). Nevertheless the position of women degraded and Hinduism dispensed an inferior status to women.

The Ancient lawgiver Manu suggested, "A woman must never be independent and "A Hindu wife must be a" pativrata "who is with her husband only for doing service him. Further, she expected as docile daughter, a truthful wife, and a keen mother. After attaining purity, the marriage took place, and the marriage considered an essential event in her life. The decision making to select her husband denied to a woman, and the custom encouraged the child marriage, sati, prohibition of widow remarriage. The Hindu woman did not consider as a person. Furthermore, the women committed suicide due to inter-religious & cast marriage, and even they enforced into prostitution.

The conditions of women did not improve in Hinduism even though the Protestant Indian religions (Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Veerashaivism) took several reformers' movements for improving women's conditions in society. These Protestant Indian religious groups considered as Hindu under the Indian constitution & the Hindu Code Bill, henceforth same civil code valid/applicable to them. However, in India at Islam, there is a restriction on women's equal participation filed of their religion, and the marriage amid Muslim men and women is a contract. Polygamy is permissible; the husband/ men only have the right to divorce. Muslim women belonging to the middle class are not permitted to involve in societal activities while walking in the streets; it is mandatory to them for 'Purdah'. In India, most Muslim women are patrilineal. In India, Christianity, Christian women do not have complete freedom, and their position still subordinate to men and that still classical Christianity emphasis monogamy and nuclear family only. Usually, the female children get the secondary position at the family concerning food, dress, schooling, etc. and the outdoor responsibilities are not consigned them. The female children get inferiority complex because of rejecting their wiliness pertains to education, occupation, subject selection. Usually, the female daughter at India like her mother, they take care of themselves and their brothers & sisters at their families. And, the Indian culture that leads to teaching female children at their childhood how to become a good woman to their families" (The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (V1, 4, 17)". (Shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, chap-4.2, p91-96.)

And "women discriminate the culture/ values of men describe the female culture in songs, wedding songs, and jokes as faithless, hopeless, innocent .And these factors reduce their self-confidence, "think themselves inferior to men". (Kalkars', 1979).

"A society is judged by how women they treat therein, and Indian religion (philosophy) respects women are as in sculptors as a equal participation of and worshiping. As saint Vivekananda emphasized that 'a country could not become great unless it respects it women, but at reality in India, by now the equal rights (gender equality) amid men and women is debatable due to various denials' " (Sinha- 2000, p-127).

4.WOMEN STATUS AT THE FAMILY AND THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS IN INDIA

Decision making is a critical process for women at a family in India and India like spiritual country women are getting more honors and respect in society rather than earlier. They have a legal obligation to write and speak, and the Indian constitution indirectly imposes Indian women's empowerment to participate in family decision making actively.

"In India, women habitually separate from the family pertained decisions though they do several tasks for their family daily to maintain their families, and their decisions are hardly approved, and their privileges are very narrow. The young Indian girls' are victims of discrimination from their born, and they habitually force to work for helping their families rather than going to school at their young age. Against their will, they force to marry before the age of 15 very often. Due to gender inequality, only 2/3 of girls between the ages of 06 and 17 send to school parallel to the 3/4 boys of the same age .women literature status at the rural side is fewer compare to men's literature rate.

But after 2007 the situation of women in India gradually upgrading and increasing quantity women enter in local & national politics, and they permit to participate in family decision making for their children welfare .Besides, the Indian society recognize women rights such as participation of political activities, family allowance, conducting business but in rural sides the poverty, lack of information which are a barrier for women independence and empowerment. For a better future for women to participate in family decision making, it is necessary to introduce the programs aiming at advancing human rights, literacy, and microfinance along with legal safeguards to women". (Oliver-Humanium, 2011)

And the various legal safeguard which gives the well-being to women for living at their families in India, and it leads them eradicating scare while they live with their husband in the patriarchal type of families, it helps them to get respect and actively participate in imperative decision making at family

Moreover, "Article 14 of the constitution of India confirms the right to equality of Women. Furthermore, Article 15(1) specially provides for confirmatory and affirmative action for women by authorizing "the state to make special provisions for women. Also, Article 16 of the Indian constitution provides equal opportunity to all (public employment, appointment to any office, especially forbids discrimination, among other things on the ground of sex)". (Shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, chap-4, p-114.)

As well as, " in the recent verdict of the Honorable supreme court of India in **Social action forum for ManavAdihkar and Another VS Union of Indian Ministry Of Law and justice and others** reconsidered the essential issues relating to Section 498 A of IPC 1860 restrict the threat of cruelty to married women, it leads to dowry death often. For protecting the helpless women who regularly get abuse & beaten, tortured by their husbands, family members of their husbands are punishable for with imprisonment of 03 years with fine. It supports by the section 304 B of IPC which imposes a woman commits suicide / died within seven years of her marriage in statuses raising judicious doubts regarding some other committed an offense, and the Executive magistrate makes investigation". (Ray-2018)

Apart from the legal safeguard of women in India, the willingness of men to delegate their authority for decision making to women at the family will assist women in India to actively participate in the family decision making.

5.THE DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AT INDIA

We cannot neglect women from Indian culture & history; they are "part and a parcel" of our culture and history, and they took part in India's freedom struggle for independence. However, in India Male-controlled family system, women consider as fragile. They need to defend men every stage of the lifespan; hence they are not in a locus for participating in the decision-making process at family. Usually, at the age of 13 years, there is distinction amid famine task and masculine tasks. In the family for involvement in decision making, a female child takes very long years within the family. Moreover, men can get the attached position in public scope /sphere; they do the role of a recital of exchange value; hence they get the power to maintain the stratification of the gender system. Nevertheless, the women's position is established in the "private sphere" and consists of "use value," so they have no power to modify the existing stratification.

The decision making is a complicated process in the family because it involves the allocating of resources and distribution of roles to family members. Furthermore, in the social class at a family, we can easily observe that the working women/females participate in the decision making of money centered & children centered decisions in the family. Now a day, women steadily grasping that they belong to civic community human beings, their tasks never finish as mothers & wives, this attitude, which leads them, they should be taking part in family decision making. The women survive intensely in the household & family only, and their locus cannot analyze outside of their family; hence the willpower of the position of women depends upon the responsible position of decision making in the family. The employment of women, which assist them in getting self-actualization and increasing the self-confidence for involvement in family decision making, they get opportunities to mingle with a different type of people that helps to give accurate solutions.

5.1. Participation of women in the decision-making process at India.

Most of educated & employment women, they participate in family decision making rather than uneducated women in the family and the most of the areas, they take part in decision-making are such as,

- ♥ The decision-maker in children related matters
- ♥ Decision-maker in the property matters
- ♥ The decision-maker in family planning matter

Typically, family members have the confidence to educated working women having, more self-confidence, and equivalence cognizant in family for giving solutions to issues in family, while they participate in decision making.

Furthermore, the personal income of males (Men) & female (Women) in a family decides the contribution of decision making power in the family. However, it depends on Men & his family members desiring in a joint family system rather than the nuclei family; it depends on the more earning capacity amid them.

Besides, if men understand their life partner's capacity/ ability in decision making through women's earlier occasion. Then Men will ultimately trust the women and allow them to give the right solutions through participates in decision making in the family; however, It depends upon the egos of Male /Men / Husbands in a family.

5.2. The area in which women have a better influence.

In the Indian context, typically women, they mostly expect to become homemakers irrespective of whether or not they are employed; they dislike participating in decision making and men who use to decide all family matters. Most of the women like to participate in decision making related to schooling & carrier to their Children and to purchase food items to children marriage, purchasing consumer items. Very few of them express interest buying properties. And the women decision making, which relates purely the children centered decision making.

5.3. Number of decisions which execute in the family.

In the family for decision making, several steps are followed, and the execution of the decision is the final step. The power of a person, whose influence to the others, which reflects in the number of executed decision. The educated women permit to participate in decision making at the majority of families, but in the final implementation, the women's decisions do not execute in most families.

Because in India, by now, there is the existence of traditional patriarchal families, and the wife customarily sees her husband as God. The female child expects to consider the male as superior and respect them. Still, in India, the majority of educated women in urban areas, they never agree with their husband superiority, and they never trust their husband's decision making even which is in genuine.

However, in India, the educated women started to participate in family decision making along with their husbands. It illustrates the extensive spread configuration occurs in Indian society. Furthermore, this is due to modernization, urbanization, and other influences. It needs to decentralize towards women at other than urban areas such as rural areas / villages, semi-urban areas in India. It is a realization potentiality to understand the meaning of the Self-actualization of women by men in India.

6. INDIAN WOMEN'S SELF -ACTUALIZATION (WOMEN'S SACRIFICE).

"Self-actualization means the full realization of one's innovative, intellectual, and societal potentiality through the internal drive. It is based on predominance one's capability to reach their potential. It may vary from person to person

Examples for Self-actualization.

- ❖ An artist whose art is fulfilling and makes happy him even though he never made it for profit, nevertheless still he paints
- ❖ Due to moving up his children with a positive force in the world, a father acquires a sense of purpose.

The self- actualization is a symptom of the awareness of potential. The women, they reach their full potential is enjoyable & fulfilling in family decision making; it logically follows the well –being will also be positively affected. Therefore the self-actualization involves hunt of brilliance, pleasure whichever populaces choose to desire and emphasize". (Selva-2020)

In India Women, they never expect anything from their husband other than true love from their husband. Moreover, women can develop their families without any expectation, and that they have to do their tasks with full affection & love at their home. After their marriage, the situations create them towards making their own decision for their families towards self-actualization. Women without their husbands (no more husband/dead) along with their child, they have no other ways except to take their decision either through their wishers or by other family members for their families, but the final decision that lies upon women only. Every moment in Indian women's lives, they can get experiences that make them self-actualization. In this situation, Indian women, they never expect any profit from their families, but their welfare of child makes them self-actualization.

When Indian men as husbands in families those physically disabled, they never do their tasks by themselves. Nevertheless, women of the families execute their families' tasks through their husbands' guidance in these circumstances. The experienced, educated women, according to the existing circumstances, take the family decision through their experiences rather than inexperience women. Hence it is the duty of the parents they train/teach the female babies after their age of 13 to adopt whichever family circumstances along with moral education. However, in many circumstances rural Indian women they live their mental disorder/impotent husbands happily and take decision properly rather than educated women in urban areas.

As a result, "the Self-actualization considers as an exception than law, and women are not above men experience, various other factors control them. Their ideas are "needs of physiological & safety" in the family, and how to gain possessions for their offspring and themselves. The women are not strongest in physically hence always safety is a vital matter to them. Furthermore, the self-actualization is nothing but the needs of women to grow up towards the fulfillment of their utmost needs. Nowadays, women are in the finest place more than ever for elevating their level of being". ("The goddess / the self –actualized women" (n.d))

Thus, it needs to Men allowing women as life partners/ human being to participate in family decision making after eradication of their ego/ self -image; otherwise, men lives leads towards a nightmare. Men need to identify the skill of women by allowing them to participate in family decision making because women only will lead their families after the death of Men.

As a result, Even though women in India are less participates in family decision making, they scarify for their lives for their family without any expectations/benefits with happy and without hesitation. It leads to Indian women to attain the self- actualization through their various experiences to lane their families towards without any issues.

7. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Findings

The researcher conducted systematic reference to library/internet research. In research, there are 02 Nos primary methods applied for empirical research engross the qualitative method; descriptive research engrosses the qualitative method. Further, all overwork, intended at wide-ranging of discussing women and their status of decision making at their family in India. Male's lack of willingness & supremacy, patriarchal family system, Mother in law dominance, women's finical dependency, women's lack of interest and inexperience s, quiet legal remedies to women, scars to society, etc. are common factors barrier to women to take participate in family decision making in India. Rather than the uneducated Indian women at villages, the educated women and financially fewer dependency women at the urban side have they are over dominance to their husbands /male in their family decision making and guiding their family in proper ways. The government must introduce various schemes at grass root level/village level to develop women's status other than contemporary programs. The legal remedies to women need to widen. Trusting Amid man & woman (husband & wife) in a family is the best way to solve various issues for taking participate and implementation of their decision making.

Results

The **"Mother Hood,"** which leads to women to realize themselves to attain the self-actualization, and ideal women they sacrifice their lives for their families, herein there is the disparity of educated and uneducated women. The uneducated rural women who express more love and affection to their families rather than women in urban areas but their authority is very less for decision making. The self-actualization attains by women when women must actively participating in family decision making, and it expresses to honoring women's words/decision. Male need to think their life partner as a human being and female life partner is more **"well –wiser"** to his family. Male (Husband) needs to delegate his authority to his wife in a family for decision making and he teaches her how to take excellent decision according to the situations. Noninterference of other than family members in the decision-making process is the best instrument for women to participate in family decision making.

8. CONCLUSION

There is "equal status & power", which needs to run a family smoothly for taking care of their children and solve their day-to-day issues to reach their goals. Women possess very less decision making authority in their family but their final decision, which occurs in control of unnatural abortions. Amid women, their occupation, and education have been increasing nowadays. However, there is no revolutionize chance to participate in family decision making by women, and it is the innate aptitude of men who control women always from primordial time. Women's involvement in actively participating in their family decision making depends on their ability to use resources for their family, age, social & economic status, responsibility, and role awareness. By now, the structure of the family in India is changing, and we can see the changes externally. Men realize that it is challenging to live without the women for running family smoothly, and they agree to delegate their decision making authority to women to participate in family decision making. Therefore, it is necessary to define the role of men & women precisely in family and widen the women & men involve in the family decisions along with more decentralized the decision making authority to women.

Besides, an ingenious/wise woman fosters his husband like a king for becoming a queen in her family to live with happy whatever may be the circumstances'. A Haughty- puffed woman tries to change her husband as a slave herself living as a slave without happy even in a pleasant atmosphere at her family. A man also needs to honor a woman for her self-actualization.

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